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Remarks

Claims 1-26, 28-30, 32, 34-35, 38-54, and 56-84 are pending in the application. Claims 42, 45, 63, and 80-84, have been amended. No new matter has been added by virtue of this amendment. Reconsideration of the application as amended is requested.

Claim Rejections--35 U.S.C. § 101

The Examiner states that "claims 80, 81, 83, and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is non-statutory." The examiner states that "inventions which, as a whole, encompass a human being are non-statutory." MPEP 2105

Claims 80, 81, 83, and 84 have been amended so they do not encompass a human being. Thus, the rejection of claims 80, 81, 83, and 84 have been traversed.

Claim Rejections--35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

The Examiner states that "claims 1-26, 28-30, 32, 34-35, 38-39, 64-74, 77-79, and 82-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The examiner states that the feature "wherein all power for powering said sensing unit is derived from said control unit," added in Amendment E constitutes new matter. The Examiner states that "FIG. 1 clearly illustrates the sensors 22 as drawing power from a battery 36 which is completely separate and distinct from the control unit 50. Even with the understanding that the battery is remotely rechargeable, the fact that a battery 36 outside the control unit provides the power contradicts the claimed requirement that the control unit provides the sole source of power."

Applicant would respectfully ask the Examiner to consider that the battery is one way to allow "all power for powering said sensing unit" to be "derived from said control unit." The specification states,

"Battery 36 is a lithium battery or another type of battery that provides long life and may be recharged many times. Recharging may be accomplished by placing the external control unit 50 within close proximity of sensor unit 20 so coils 38a and 38b are closely spaced to provide efficient magnetic coupling." (page 10, lines 20-23).

Once so recharged, all power provided by the battery 36 was derived from control unit 50. Thus, the specification describes, and FIG. 1 illustrates, a scheme "wherein all power for powering said sensing unit is derived from said control unit."

Therefore the rejection of claims 1-26, 28-30, 32, 34-35, 38-39, 64-74, 77-79, and 82-84 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement and as adding new matter, has been traversed.

Claim Rejections--35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner rejects claims 40-54, 56-63 and 75-76 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by Agre. The Examiner states that "each sensor has an identity (col. 10 line 9) which constitutes an address." The Examiner also states that "the signals transmitted from the sensing unit can be transmitted to another sensing unit (col. 2, line 43). Thus, another sensing unit can read as the claimed control unit and include a second data transmitting/receiving device (22 in FIG. 3 and Fig. 9) and second data storage device (16, 21). The control unit can send out signals including address information (a frame synch slice, col. 10, lines 30-35 sent to a particular sensing unit which requires address information in the signal)."

Applicant would respectfully ask the Examiner to consider that Agre does not teach or suggest the limit of independent claims 40 that "each addressable sensing unit of said network of addressable sensing units has an individual address, wherein said control unit is capable of transmitting address information to communicate with an individual addressable sensing unit **based on said individual address.**" A similar limit is in claim 50.

In Agre each unit communicates with all other units within radio communications range. There is no communicating with an individual addressable sensing unit based on the individual address, as provided in claims 40 and 50. Agre needs to communicate without such individual control for his security application. Agre wants to detect an intruder anyplace he has sensor units. He wants all channels open and therefore does not teach or suggest communication with an individual addressable sensing unit based on said individual address. If Agre individually communicated based on the individual address further invention would be needed to make it work for his intended purpose of detecting an intruder.

Agre teaches against control or data processing occurring at a central location (column 2, lines 54-55 and column 12, lines 22-29). Agre teaches "low powered, multiple hop relayed communication" (column 6, lines 6-7). Thus, Agre teaches a technique for the sensing units to communicate with each other that avoids providing a control unit having the capability of transmitting address information to communicate with an individual sensing unit based on its address. Agre thus teaches against the idea of claim 40 and claim 50.

Furthermore, Agre does not mention that each of his units has an address or any

other identifier. Even if each of Agre's units had an identifier to be used for localizing the intruder there is no teaching or suggestion of using this address for communicating based on the address of the individual unit with that address. Agre's multihop system has each and every unit communicating without control from any other unit.

Agre provides a completely different kind of addressing, I/O addressing within a node, as described in column 10, lines 1-4 and the "pre-stored identity" of column 10 line 9). Such internal I/O addressing within a node is not the same as the addressing limit of claim 40 or claim 50 by which "said control unit is capable of transmitting address information to communicate with an individual addressable sensing unit based on said individual address," and has nothing to do with that limit.

The procedure described by Agre in column 10, lines 30-35 is a way of avoiding addressing, and in this sense provides teaching against the idea of addressing. In this section Agre states, "after initialization 85 the microprocessor 20 forms a schedule 86, then sets transceiver 12 to listen for the frame synch slice 95a. When frame synch slice 95a is received the microprocessor 20 sets an internal timer to and commences the appropriate activity according to its schedule 86." The frame synch slice 95a coming according to the schedule does not need an address.

In the present patent application the control unit transmits address information to communicate with an individual sensing unit based on its individual address. As provided in claims 40 and 50, the control unit may direct that individual sensing unit to transmit while all other transmitters of all other sensing units do not receive direction to transmit and remain off.

Furthermore, applicant would respectfully ask the Examiner to consider that Agre does not teach or suggest the limit of independent claims 40, "wherein said sensing units are configured so a **real time signal** from said control unit to at least one said sensing unit can trigger a change in at least one from the group consisting of: (a) data handling, (b) data collection, and (c) data storage in said sensing unit, and (d) sensor data transmission from said sensing unit to said control unit." Claim 50 also includes such a real time signal.

Agre's TDMA network does not provide real time communication. Real time means right now. By contrast Agre's units receive information in specific time slices, as described in column 10, lines 19-25. Thus, Agre does not teach or suggest that the sensing units are configured so a real time signal from the control unit to at least one of the sensing units can trigger a change.

Regarding claim 42, Agre does not teach or suggest "wherein said second transmitter is connected to transmit address information to activate at least one from the group consisting of all of said sensing units, specific ones of said sensing units, and one

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of said sensing units." Claim 52 has a similar limit. Agre has no transmitter that transmits address information to activate all the sensing units, specific ones or one of the sensing units.

Regarding claim 43 and 53, Agre has no unit that provides an address to query each sensing unit individually.

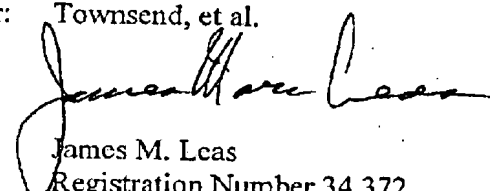
Regarding claim 44, Agre's multihop system does not provide for one unit transmitting a timing signal for synchronizing.

Regarding claim 47, Agre does not teach a real time signal triggering. In Agre communication is in time slices.

Therefore the rejection of claims 40 and 50, and claims dependent thereon, including claims 41-54, 56-63 and 75-76 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), as being anticipated by Agre has been traversed.

Consideration of the application as amended is requested. Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration. If there are any questions please call applicant's attorney at 802 864-1575.

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